

Weather Forecast
Fair, continued rather cold today. Cloudy tomorrow.
Temperatures yesterday—Highest, 37, at 4:15 p.m.; lowest, 28, at 11:30 p.m.
United States Weather Bureau Report.

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Tilsit Is Captured by Russians; Japs' Luzon Forces Cut In Two, MacArthur Seizes Two Airfields

Reds Six Miles Inside Silesia, Nazis Indicate

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 21.—The Red Army yesterday captured the big German stronghold of Tilsit in Northern East Prussia, drove to within 9 miles of the Baltic in a new crossing of the lower Memel River and, below Tilsit, drove westward outflanking the highway center of Insterburg. These triumphs cut the supply routes from Königsberg, capital of East Prussia, to German troops in the northwestern corner of the province.

To the southwest, the Germans said, other Soviet spearheads smashed across the Silesian frontier only 200 miles from Berlin, and indicated a 6-mile advance inside the border.

In the center of the advancing Russians battle lines Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's forces swept 30 miles along the high road from Warsaw and forced a crossing of the Warta River, 200 miles east of the German capital.

The Russians in addition to winning the gains in East Prussia and Central Poland said that in the first week of the big winter offensive, which got under way January 12, the three Red armies in Poland alone had accounted for 90,000 Germans: 65,000 killed and 25,000 captured. It also announced that 4,000 Germans were killed in the battle for Tilsit.

The fall of Tilsit to the Russians gives them a seven-way road and rail center 59 miles northeast of Königsberg. The Russian drive penetrated East Prussia to a depth of 46 miles in a 17-mile advance which swept beyond the old German frontier of Königsberg. Another army coming up from the south reached the lower East Prussian frontier on a wide front in a pincer movement aimed at looting off that province.

Tilsit, a city of 60,000, grew up around a 13th century castle of a Teutonic knights order, and was the scene in July, 1807, of the preliminaries of a peace treaty between Emperor Napoleon of France and Alexander the First of Russia. They sat on a raft moored in the Memel River there to negotiate the agreement.

It appears there are elements of three Russian armies now fighting on German soil.

The German high command gave details of the crossing of the Silesian border after sweeping up to the border in Southwest Poland on a wide front. It said one Russian group had "driven into the Namslau-Kepno area." Namslau is six miles inside Silesia, 27 miles east of Breslau, and 200 miles southeast of Berlin. Kepno, on the Polish side of the frontier, is 17 miles to the north-east.

Other Strongholds Fall.
In Eastern Slovakia the strongholds of Kass, Presov and Bardejov fell and the Russians also seized Nowy Saz in Southern Poland southeast of Krakow.

Moscow did not mention a crossing into Silesia, but said that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army had reached the frontier or was within 5 miles of it on a winding 65-mile front from captured Niesluszyn, 45 miles east of Breslau, down to occupied Lubliniec, strategic road junction 32 miles east of the German industrial city of Oppeln.

Marshal Konev's troops steadily were outflanking the rich southwestern corner of Silesia and in 15-mile advances had rolled to within 9 miles northeast of Dabrowa, Polish Silesian coal center, by the capture of Lasy. The seizure of Lasy put the Russian spearhead within 20 miles of the German frontier where are clustered the Nazi industrial cities of Beuthen, Hindenburg and Gleiwitz.

The Soviet communiqué, which told of the heavy German losses in men, said: "This is only a preliminary report."

In addition to the men, the Russians have captured 400 tanks and 1,079 guns.

Among prisoners swept up were men belonging to the 344th, 595th, 712th Infantry Divisions and the 11th German Tank Division—"transferred to the Soviet-German front from the Western theater of military operations," the communiqué said.

The Russians captured a total of 2,500 localities yesterday.

Premier Stalin announced in an address that the Red Army had captured 2,500 localities yesterday.

Anti-Invasion Boats
Sent to Norway by Nazis

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—Approximately 175 German "Sturmboote," explosive laden surface craft, arrived in Norway two weeks ago and were sent northward by rail, the Norwegian Legation reported today. The boats presumably are intended to repel any attempted Allied invasion.

From underground sources in Oslo, the Norwegians reported that the German troop transport Donau exploded and was beached in Oslo Fjord January 16 while carrying 1,500 men and 200 horses southward. All but a few of the troops were reported saved.

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French Advance Aids Yanks Battling to Hold Strasbourg

U. S. 7th Army Lines Driven Back 5 Miles; Americans' Grip on Alsace Is Threatened

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 21.—The reinforced French 1st Army scored gains up to 3 miles yesterday in a new offensive launched against the Germans' Colmar-Mulhouse pocket approximately 70 miles south of where American 7th Army troops of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch were fighting to save Strasbourg, imperiled capital of Alsace.

The French gained at several points along the southern flank though a daylong snowstorm deprived them of air support.

The assault achieved complete surprise and still was pressing forward last night against the Germans in the Colmar pocket.

Robert C. Wilson, Associated Press correspondent, said the French were attacking all the way from St. Amarin, 16 miles north-west of Mulhouse, east to the Rhine where the French already hold an 8-mile strip of the west bank above the Swiss frontier.

The French jumped into the mounting battle after tank-led German troops drove 7th Army lines back 5 miles and threatened to undermine American positions in the northeast corner of France.

Lt. Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's French forces struck this blow. Alsation liberation at a German-held sector that extends 36 miles into the Vosges and is 53 miles wide at its base along the Rhine. The Germans have been stubbornly defending this large Alsation foothold with perhaps as many as 35,000 troops.

The Germans were pouring more and more troops and tanks across the Rhine north of Strasbourg to exploit the 5-mile penetration of American positions.

The French attacks broke off Friday, raged through the night and on into yesterday. Hurdling the (See WESTERN FRONT, Page A-4.)

Yanks' Left Flank Secure, Drive on Manila Resumed

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Sunday, Jan. 21.—Gen. MacArthur today announced the heaviest series of staggering blows against the Japanese in Central Luzon Island since the Lingayen Gulf landing 12 days ago.

The Yanks have resumed their advance toward Manila and have overrun two airfields.

Thirty-seven miles of the principal north and south highway have been secured between Sison, on the left flank of the campaign down the Central Luzon plain, and Paniqui to the south, a communiqué said.

"This practically cuts the enemy in two, severing his forces in Northern Luzon from those in Southern Luzon," the communiqué declared.

The general overall picture of the military situation as gleaned from the official statement and field dispatches was (1) solidification of the left flank and (2) consequent resumption of the drive south toward Manila, approximately 70 miles beyond columns approaching Tarlac.

No Japanese in Evidence.
Fred Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent, who flew as far as Tarlac in an artillery observation plane, reported that "along the roads we saw long columns of American soldiers and equipment rolling forward."

Although the plane flew within 25 feet of the ground, "no Japanese were in evidence" in the plains area approaching the enemy-held highway and railway center.

Gen. MacArthur said enemy resistance was crumbling and breaking into disorganized groups on the left flank, where the Japanese have shown their only strong resistance to date.

"Enemy resistance in the Cabanatuan Hills has collapsed," the communiqué said. "These hills rise from the center of the Luzon Plain midway between two invasion highways."

High Ground Captured.
Sixth Army troops also captured high ground northeast of Rosario Friday. Rosario, heavily shelled by both Japanese and American artillery to keep ground troops of both sides out of the town, is a mountainous north sector of the left flank.

The Japanese launched a series of counterattacks Thursday and the following night along the highway sector between Rosario and Tarlac, where the Japanese suffered heavy losses. The Americans destroyed 23 enemy tanks and many field guns.

Driving down the Manila north highway, the Yanks have seized Villasis, on the north bank of the Agno River, and the town of Carman, with its small emergency airfield across the river. The advance carried the Americans to San Manuel, in Tarlac Province.

The Americans, in previous moves from the east, had taken Moncada Park, where the highway below San Manuel.

C. Yates McDaniel, Associated Press correspondent, in a field dispatch said American units on the western flank below Santa Ignacia were well along the way to Tarlac, rail and highway center 65 miles from Manila. Santa Ignacia is about 12 miles north of Tarlac.

Troops in this sector, meeting only occasional Japanese patrols, have been impatient of the restraint imposed on them while their comrades in arms on the left flank were dealing with stiff enemy opposition.

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Incessant American air attacks throughout Luzon have destroyed nearly half of the enemy's railroad rolling stock on the island, Gen. MacArthur said.

While these sweeping gains were being scored on Luzon, other American ground forces occupied two of the Camotes Islands between Leyte and Cebu, now in American hands, and Cebu. Only minor enemy air action challenged the landings on Ponson Island January 15 and Poros Island January 18.

These islands formerly had played a role in the Japanese barge traffic to Leyte and were closely watched by Navy PT boat patrols.

The communiqué also reported the first American air raid on Olongapo, which was attacked Thursday. Olongapo formerly was a secondary American naval base on Subic Bay, adjacent to the north end of Bataan province. The raiders exploded enemy supply dumps there.

A headquarters spokesman, expressing the opinion of the command, said: (See PHILIPPINES, Page A-3.)

Japs' Pearl Harbor Navy Minister Retires

Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Japanese Navy Minister at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, has retired "at his own request," a Domei agency radio broadcast said yesterday. He had retired as Navy Minister last July.

As recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, the dispatch said the 61-year-old admiral had been placed on the reserve list. Shimada was a member of the Japanese supreme war council.

As Navy Minister and chief of staff he was responsible for the Japanese Navy's resistance to the American invasion of Saipan last June. The Japanese lost 30 ships and 757 naval aircraft in the futile action.



Yanks Wipe Out Japs Attempting to Land On Peleliu Island

49 of 64 Attackers Die In Effort to Destroy Heavy Bomber Base

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Jan. 20.—An abortive attack by the Japanese on the Peleliu Island American heavy bomber base has been crushed by Yank troops, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communiqué today.

The admiral said two barges carrying about 64 Japanese soldiers landed on the island Wednesday from neighborhood enemy bases in the Palaus. The Yanks killed 49 of the attackers and captured two. The others are surrounded.

The communiqué said "at last reports no damage had been caused to our installations."

Japs Land in Rainstorm.
An estimated 1,000 Japanese landed on January 20, 1944, and since last October the heavy bombers have been making regular raids on the Philippines from that base.

The Japanese landing was made Wednesday night during a rainstorm. The communiqué also reported that Army Liberators of the Strategic Air Force Monday night blasted airstrips on Marcus Island, about 750 miles northeast of American-held Saipan. The flyers encountered only moderate ackack fire.

Mar Installations Raided.
Japanese fighter planes bombed Japanese installations on Uruk-thapel in the Palaus Wednesday and struck at buildings and small craft on Merir and Sonosori Islands.

The next day marine Corsairs returned to the Palaus to sink a barge and a launch and hit a bridge on Babelthap.

The Western Corsairs were bombed Thursday by marine torpedo planes.

Celeventh Air Force Liberators bombed Kurabu Saki on the Southern end of Paramushiro Island in the Kuriles Friday. The anti-aircraft fire there was meager.

Neutralizing raids on enemy bases in the Marshalls were continued by 4th Marine planes Tuesday.

Shots Fired at Home Of Returned Nisei

AUBURN, Calif., Jan. 20.—After marauders tried to burn and then dynamite a shed at the home of the first Japanese family to return here from a Colorado relocation camp, Sheriff Charles H. Silva announced today he had placed a 24-hour guard on the premises of Sumio Doi.

Sheriff Silva said the first attack on the Doi place was made Wednesday night, when a wall of the shed was soaked with gasoline and set afire. Mr. Doi put out the blaze and did not report the incident immediately.

Early Friday he telephoned the sheriff's office that several carloads of persons were parked on his property and shots were being fired over the house. When deputies arrived today he had placed a 24-hour guard on the premises.

At Sacramento, Gov. Earl Warren called the attacks "atrocious" and said a reputation of such incidents might cause enemy retaliation.

Newark Housing Agency To Oust Nonwar Workers

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Newark Housing Authority, which controls rentals of three Government war housing projects here, said yesterday tenants were being notified they must either engage in war work or leave the premises.

The order was expected to affect families living in 828 housing units. "One of the conditions under which an apartment in this development was leased to you was that the principal wage earner was a worker in essential war industry," the notice said.

"If the principal wage earner of your family is not an essential war worker you will be required to vacate your apartment so that it may be rented to the family of a war worker."

National Service Measure May Be Reported Out Tuesday

House Committee to Get Amendment To Alleviate Fears of Farm Bloc

By J. A. O'LEARY.
A compulsory work bill for men 18 to 45 who are not taken for military service is expected to be reported by the House Military Affairs Committee by Tuesday, with a last-minute amendment to allay the fears of the farm bloc that rural areas may be stripped of the manpower needed to meet Allied food requirements.

There is considerable apprehension that the bill might interfere with the operation of the Tydings amendment.

The farm bloc, however, went ahead last night with plans to offer a separate resolution in the House tomorrow to seek speedier protection for the method of handling farm deferments. They fear the administration's recent directive for a review of farm registrants' cases will cause local boards to induct many farm workers immediately for Army fighting units.

The Tydings amendment was written into the Selective Service Act in November, 1942, to enable (See MANPOWER, Page A-5.)

3,185 U. S. Soldiers Tried in Great Britain

The Army and Navy Journal said yesterday that 3,185 American officers and enlisted personnel were tried by general courts-martial for offenses committed in the United Kingdom from July 15, 1942, to August 1, 1944. Of the total tried, 2,858 were convicted and 327 acquitted.

United States Army courts-martial, under a British act of 1942, have exclusive power to try and punish members of the American forces in the United Kingdom without powers of inquiry by any British court by way of habeas corpus or otherwise.

In the United Kingdom, during the period mentioned, there were 19 convictions of murder, of whom 7 have been executed and 12 sentenced to life imprisonment. There were 24 convictions of criminal assault and three have been executed for this crime in the European theater. General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower disapproved one sentence for criminal assault and commuted three others to life imprisonment.

On January 12, dispatches from England reported that an American private was convicted by court-martial and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a retired British diplomat. From Paris came word that the American Army authorities were trying 182 enlisted men and 2 officers accused of looting Army supply trains and diverting material to the black market.

Leopold and Daladier May Be Used in Swap

LONDON, Jan. 20.—King Leopold of Belgium and Edouard Daladier, former premier of France, are being held by the Germans at Godesberg, the Paris radio said tonight, quoting Basel reports.

Leopold and Daladier have been interned by Germans at the same hotel where British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler met in 1938, the broadcast said, adding that they are hostages whom the Germans hope to exchange for "certain Nazi leaders" as a last resort.

Canada Faces New Draft Crisis After 7,800 Troops Go AWOL

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—A new crisis in Canada over conscription for overseas service arose today with official disclosure that half of a group of home defense troops—7,800 out of 15,600—had gone absent without leave as they were about to be sent abroad.

Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton announced that although 1,500 men had since returned voluntarily or been apprehended, 6,300 were still AWOL. They will be classified as deserters if they do not return within 21 days, he said.

More than 8,300 of the drafted home-army have arrived in Britain recently under the government's new conscription policy, Gen. McNaughton announced, plus the "normal quota of reinforcements," presumably men from the regular home training stream.

The defense minister issued a long statement on the situation after reports received from all across the country—from Quebec, Montreal, London, Gen. Erich Elster, Regina and Vancouver—had indicated disturbances in home defense troops camps over the question of service abroad.

The Montreal Gazette said these stories of insurrection and desertion among the drafted troops "bring into play the rumors that have floated around Military District No. 4 concerning the two camps taken over by" drafted men returned to Montreal from the East and West coasts.

The conscription crisis revolves once more around a group of 60,000 men—out of nearly 1,000,000 taken into Canada's armed services—who have declined to serve overseas and now are liable to be sent (See CANADIAN, Page A-11.)

Roosevelt Starts 4th Term Sure Of Sound Peace

Only 7,806 Guests Witness Ceremony At White House

(Page of Inauguration Pictures on Page A-7.)

By J. A. FOX.
In the shortest inaugural ceremony in history, Franklin Delano Roosevelt yesterday was sworn into the presidency for a fourth term.

Just 14 minutes elapsed from the time the Marine Band sounded the traditional "Hail to the Chief" to signal the arrival of the President on the south portico of the White House to repeat his vows, until the final note of the National Anthem ended the ceremony that the war had transferred from the Capitol and stripped of all its customary trappings.

In between, Harry S. Truman, former Senator from Missouri, had taken the oath as Vice President from his predecessor, Henry A. Wallace, and the President, in a broadcast to the world, coupled a warning against isolationism at home with the solemn declaration that America, in the days to come, would "work for a just and honorable peace, a durable peace, as today we work and fight for total victory."

As Mr. Wallace stepped aside, he was terminating, for the time being at least, a connection with the administration that began 12 years ago, when President Roosevelt took office with the Iowa as his Secretary of Agriculture.

Wallace May Replace Jones.
Reports persist, however, that the former Vice President, who resigned from the Cabinet in September, 1940, after he had been nominated as Mr. Roosevelt's third-term running mate, is slated once more to be a member of the official family—this time as Secretary of Commerce, replacing Jesse H. Jones.

President Roosevelt has brushed away questions as to the future of Mr. Wallace, who was defeated for the vice presidential nomination at the Chicago convention despite vigorous CIO support, but his reappearance to the cabinet rates as a strong probability.

It was a grim, unsmiling Roosevelt, bareheaded and wearing a blue business suit, who stood before the black-robed Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, just a few minutes past noon, to pledge again to discharge the duties of high office faithfully.

Grouped around him were family, old friends and high government officials. At first landing of the curving steps leading to the portico, Roosevelt grandchildren and their young friends looked up, wide-eyed. In the gravelled driveway and snow-covered lawn below were other guests—dignitaries, State officials, members of the Electoral College, representatives of groups which worked in the fourth term campaign, with wives or husbands as the case may be.

The White House announced that the total was 7,806 by official count. At the distant fence bordering on the Mall, 5,000 or more spectators sought to glimpse the proceedings. That was the crowd, in contrast with the hundreds of thousands who have watched other inaugurations.

As he has for each inaugural, the President stepped up to the inauguration stand on the small platform, James, a marine colonel, and the only one of the Roosevelt's four sons who could get here for the occasion.

As the President faced the audience and began to speak, he recalled the "period of supreme test" through which this country and its Allies today are passing.

"It is a test of our courage—of our resolve—of our wisdom—of our essential democracy," he said slowly. "If we are to test successfully and honorably—supreme test—of a service of historic importance which man, and women and children will honor throughout all time."

"As I stand here today, having taken the solemn oath of office in the presence of my fellow countrymen—in the presence of our God—I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail."

Next the President spoke his hopes for a lasting peace. "He warned that there would be mistakes and disappointments on the way."

"Sometimes we will be going toward the heights—then all start downward," he continued, but—"The great fact is to remember that the trend of civilization itself is forever upward."

"Nation Cannot Live Alone.
The Nation has learned the cost of war—that it cannot live alone, the Chief Executive said.

"We have learned that we must live as men, not as ostriches or as dogs in the manger," the President reminded his hearers.

"We have learned that we must be citizens of the world, members of the human community."

"We have learned the simple truth, as Emerson said, that 'the only way to have a friend is to be one.'"

"We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust—and with fear. We can gain it only if we proceed with the understanding and confidence and courage which flow from conviction."

The President concluded with a prayer "for the vision to see our way clearly—to see the way that leads to a better life for ourselves and all our fellow men." Vice President Truman stepped forward to grasp his hand.

Msgr. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference asked the final blessing. He prayed that the President's "efforts and endeavors" would be successful.

(See INAUGURATION, Page A-6.)